Equal Rights

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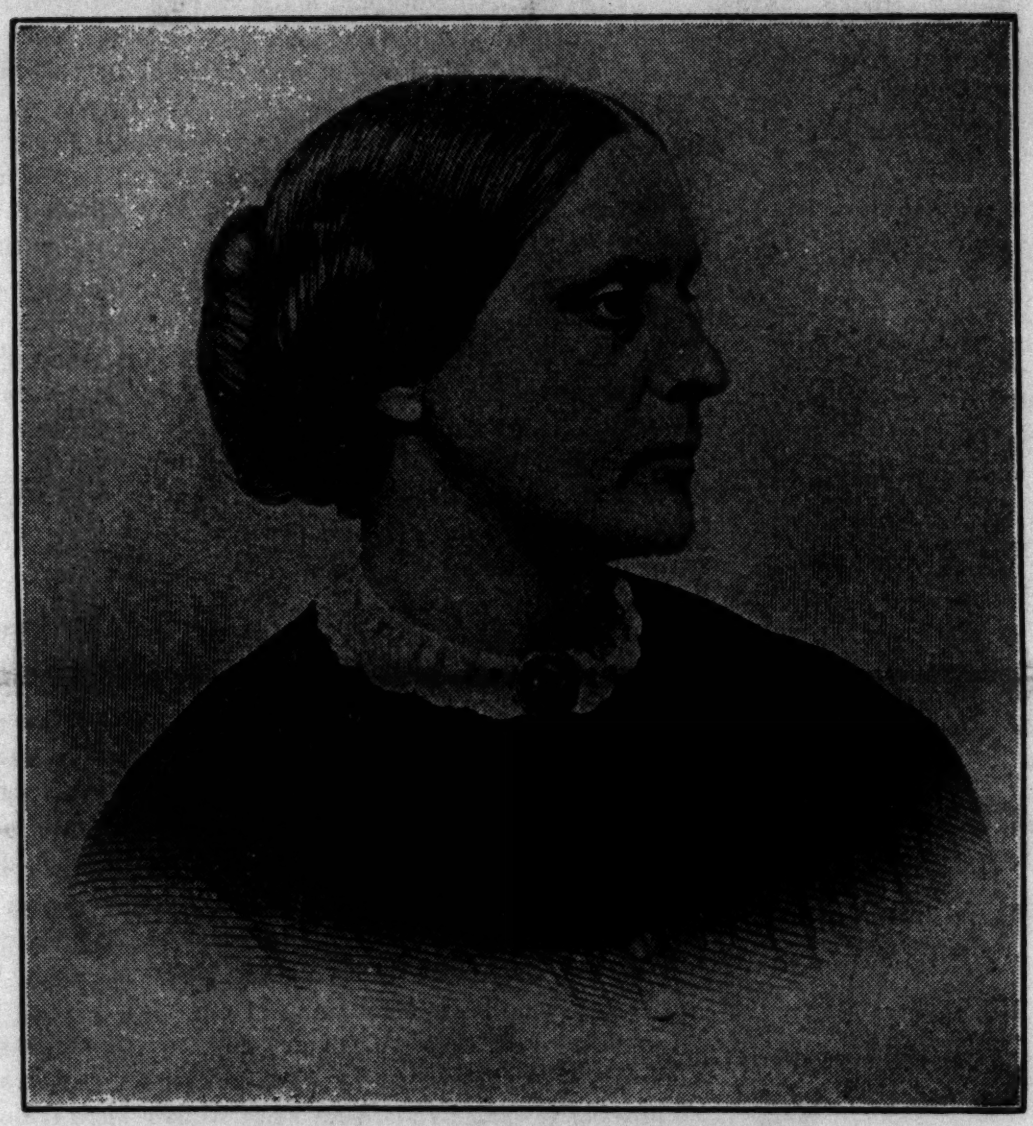

Susan B. Anthony—1820-1906

Emancipator of women and author of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, Susan B. Anthony will be commemorated next week — "Susan B. Anthony Week"—in Baltimore. It is hoped that her birthday (February 15) will soon be the occasion for the paying of nationwide tribute to her greatness, as is now done in the case of Washington and Lincoln, who also were born in February.

Lines adapted by Anna Howard Shaw, her friend and co-worker, and dedicated to the "women pioneers of America," recall Miss Anthony's unflagging devotion to a glorious ideal:

"They cut a path through tangled underwood
Of old traditions, out to broader ways.
They lived to hear their work called brave and good,
But oh! the thorns before the crown of bays.
The world gives lashes to its Pioneers
Until the goal is reached—then deafening cheers."

Equal Rights

OFFICIAL ORGAN
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Capitol Hill,
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at 19 West Chase Street,
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Phone, Vernon 3279

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Subscribing Members	$3.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
Sustainers	$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 1]
[House Joint Resolution Number 1]

Introduced in the Senate March 10, 1933, by SENATOR JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Delaware.

Introduced in the House March 9, 1933, by REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS LUDLOW, Indiana.

These Three

ON THE pages of American history appear the names of three great Emancipators. In addition to the fact that each was an implacable foe of tyranny, all three happened to be born in the same month. February 12 is the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, February 15 that of Susan B. Anthony, and February 22 that of George Washington.

Each year the calendars indicate the birthday of Lincoln, who freed the colored race from bondage, and of George Washington, who liberated us from the tyranny of England. But the name of the woman to whom the women of America owe their elevation from a degradation that placed them in the eyes of the law on the same plane as idiots, the woman who made them dare to believe in themselves as fully-developed, responsible human beings, with souls and minds of their own, remains, except in sporadic instances, unhonored and unsung.

Susan B. Anthony had a life as rich and eventful, a character as indomitable, a spirit as lofty and beautiful as those which have enshrined the names and deeds of Washington and Lincoln in the minds and hearts of their countrymen. Her birthday falls next Thursday, and the members of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party have determined that the significance of the day shall not be lost upon the members of their own community. Details of the celebration of a Susan B. Anthony birthday dinner and of a Susan B. Anthony Week are given on another page.

It is hoped that the observance of the birthday of Susan B. Anthony—the second to be held in Baltimore—will not stop there, but that other branches of the Party will take up the idea, so that eventually Susan B. Anthony will be accorded the veneration to which her great contribution to the progress of the human race, equally with Washington and Lincoln, entitles her. The time *must* come when the birthday of Susan B. Anthony will be a day as familiar to the school children of this country as the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln. The best proof of the greatness of a cause is the greatness of its founders.

The Week in Baltimore

THE Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party is justly proud of its inauguration of the plan to hold an annual Susan B. Anthony birthday dinner. Its greatest satisfaction in this effort will come, however, not from the success of its own plan, but from the degree in which it is imitated, or followed, or improved upon, in other localities.

It is suggested, for instance, that the birthdays of other great women be celebrated in the same way. Pennsylvania has its Lucretia Mott, New York its Julia Ward Howe. Other States have had their Belva Lockwoods, Abigail Adamses, Clara Bartons, Emma Willards, Mary Deshas, and many others. If those who have the making of our laws in their hands are to be impressed with the fact that women are fully as capable as men of controlling their destinies, unhampered by discriminatory laws, what better way is there of proving it than by showing what women *have* done?

There are, no doubt, many thousands of Marylanders to whom the name of Margaret Brent, who once held the reins of Government of Colonial Maryland in her hands, is as unfamiliar as the name of Arcturus; and probably the population of Pennsylvania is as sadly uninformed of the work and life of Lucretia Mott. Comparatively few books have been written about the great women of America, and the encyclopedias are grudging in their comments. If these outstanding, valorous, brilliant women of former times are to receive their due share of honor from posterity, it must come through the forward-looking, grateful women of today.

Aside from the main purpose, such a plan has many delightful possibilities and by-products. The field to a certain extent, having been ploughed so little, is practically virgin soil—very different from the lives of our masculine heroes which have been written and re-written. It should therefore throw light on corners of history hitherto unexplored. Besides, most people like to celebrate birthdays and anniversaries—and beautiful pageants and historical exhibits, like that which is being shown at the Pratt Library in Baltimore, will attract the attention of many who would not attend a Feminist meeting.

Baltimore has shown a way of broadcasting our cause that is worth making a note of. In entertaining, interesting and educating others, we shall educate ourselves.

Yesterday and Today

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, the only American woman whose memory is woven into the Constitution of the United States, her hand having penned the Nineteenth Amendment—also known as the Susan B. Anthony or Woman Suffrage Amendment—will be the invisible guest of honor at the Susan B. Anthony Dinner which will be held in Baltimore next Thursday, February 15.

The dinner will be the main event of "Susan B. Anthony Week" which is being observed under the auspices of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party.

Though inaugurated by the National Woman's Party, the celebration is by no means restricted to Party members. The Governor of Maryland and Mayor of Baltimore have been invited to the dinner. The Baltimore District Federation of Women's Clubs has been asked to participate as well as the membership of the Woman's City Club. The Choral Club of the latter has been asked to sing "The March of the Women." And members of the Goucher Student Council will be asked to serve as ushers and to take part in a processional and recessional.

The principal speakers at the dinner will be Princess Nour Hamada Bey of Beirut, Syria; Doris Stevens, Chairman of the Inter American Commission of Women, who led the fight which culminated in victory for equality at Montevideo; and Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, Maryland representative on the Board of the National Federation of Women's Clubs and woman leader of the N. R. A. in Maryland.

PRINCESS NOUR HAMADA BEY is the founder and President of the General Oriental Women's Alliance and the outstanding woman leader of Syria. She belongs to the Shiekh family who formerly ruled a principality in Southern Lebanon, her late father having been the Grand Shiek Akl of the Druses, the highest authority in the Druse religion, which is the liberal, progressive branch of the Mohammedan faith. Madame Hamada Bey is the founder of the Arabian Woman's Academy, the Syrian Woman's Alliance and the Arabian Woman's Alliance and has worked for years for the emancipation of her countrywomen.

It is expected that the dinner will attract an attendance of more than a thousand forward-looking men and women from all over the State.

This will be the second jubilee dinner arranged in honor of the great woman Emancipator. The first one was held last year at the Lord Baltimore Hotel in Baltimore under the direction of Marie W. Presstman, attorney and member of the Maryland State Board of Motion Picture Censors. This year's dinner will be held at the Alcazar and the general chairman is Sophie K. Nordenholz, attorney and treasurer of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party. It is hoped to have as a feature of the dinner a beautiful commemorative pageant, celebrating the great women of the past, and directed, as was the highly successful pageant last year, by Amelia Himes Walker, one of the leaders in The Vagabonds of Baltimore, America's first little theatre. Mrs. Walker was one of those who, during President Wilson's administration, picketed the White House and, with Alice Paul, Doris Stevens, Florence Bayard Hilles, Sarah T. Colvin and others was "Jailed for Freedom"—as the book written by Doris Stevens and celebrating this episode in the struggle for woman's emancipation is entitled.

MISS STEVENS needs no introduction to those within or without the National Woman's Party. Through her marvelous and successful leadership at Montevideo she belongs, like Susan B. Anthony and Alice Paul, to all countries and to all ages. Her speaking in Baltimore at the Susan B. Anthony Dinner will mark her second appearance on a public platform since her return from South America. Though commemorative of Miss Anthony, the dinner will also celebrate the greatest achievement of the year just closed and will anticipate the longed-for ratification of the Equal Nationality Treaty adopted at Montevideo, and the passage of the Equal Rights, or Lucretia Mott, Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Members of the Party residing in nearby States are cordially invited by the Maryland Branch to take part in this celebration. Dinner reservations may be ordered from Rose Zetzer, attorney, 110 E. Lexington street, Baltimore, Maryland. The price is $1.50.

It is interesting that the birthday of Susan B. Anthony occurs, like those of two other illustrious Americans—Washington and Lincoln—during the month of February. Like Washington and Lincoln, Susan B. Anthony belongs to the Titans of American history; and, by holding a birthday celebration in her honor each year, the Maryland Branch hopes that she will eventually be honored like Washington and Lincoln by the nation of which she was the noble servitor and benefactress.

The Maryland Branch also feels that it is fitting that it should take the leadership in the movement, since the last time that Susan B. Anthony attended a suffrage convention was in Baltimore, shortly before her death in 1906. The convention arranged through the co-operation of Emma Maddox Funck, Edith Houghton Hooker, Mary Garrett and President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr, all Baltimoreans, in co-operation with the National American Woman Suffrage Association, brought to Baltimore an aggregation of distinguished women such as had probably never before spoken from the same platform, including—besides Miss Anthony, Julia Ward Howe, Clara Barton, the Rev. Olympia Brown, Dr. M. Carey Thomas, Anna Howard Shaw, and others. Miss Anthony was suffering from a cold at the time and did not take as strenuous a part in the proceedings as at former conventions; in fact, she had been warned not to attend the big public meeting at the Lyric which was the culminating event of the week. Her indomitable spirit, however, refused to abide by the counsel of her friends. Needless to say, this distinguished looking and beautiful old lady, sitting in the centre of the stage, surrounded by the devoted friends of years, was the cynosure of all eyes and, as she came forward to make a few benedictory remarks at the close of the program, the audience, like one person, rose to its feet and cheered her to the echo.

THE experience, however, proved too much for one of eighty-six years and, shortly after her birthday celebration, for which purpose she was taken to Washington, her long, beautiful and sacrificial life came to a close. The last words of her speech at the birthday celebration were the much-quoted "Failure is impossible—" since inscribed on many suffrage and Equal Rights emblems. There is no question that from her ashes her spirit rose, phœnix-like, to spur on her followers and to draw new recruits by the thousands into the fold, through whom the triumph she had envisaged but could not realize—the passage of the Nineteenth, or Susan B. Anthony, Amendment—was fulfilled.

The Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party has decided this year to spread out the celebration of the birthday of their Emancipator into a full week. A prize essay contest for high schools has been arranged and prizes of $10, $5 and $1 are offered to the students who write the best essays on Susan B. Anthony and, in addition, a silver loving cup will be awarded to the school which makes the best record in the contest. There will also be a poster contest in charge of a committee of which May Walsh Payne, educator, is chairman.

Another outstanding feature of the celebration is the arrangement of a Susan B. Anthony exhibit in one of the large windows of the beautiful new Enoch Pratt

Public Library in Baltimore. These windows have been especially designed for the advantageous announcing and chronicling of interesting movements and events and the time allowed for each exhibit is two weeks. The Susan B. Anthony exhibit was placed on view last Monday and will remain in position until next Saturday. Elizabeth Forbes and Emilie Doetsch were the committee cooperating with the library in arranging the exhibit.

The various mementos on view in the window should be of absorbing interest to all patriotic Americans, whether they took part in the stirring events which they chronicle or were merely onlookers. The most valuable and interesting of all are bound copies of "The Revolution," Susan B. Anthony's own publication (the EQUAL RIGHTS of the suffrage movement). This was loaned by Miss Gwendolen Willis of the faculty of the Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore. Miss Willis is the daughter of the Reverend Olympia Brown, suffrage pioneer and friend and co-worker of Susan B. Anthony. Other exhibits include white china, banded in purple and green and marked "Votes for women," from which tea was drunk at suffrage meetings of the Just Government League, predecessor of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party; a large photograph of the bust of Susan B. Anthony which stands in the foyer of Alva Belmont House, loaned by Alice Paul; banners that went through the "war"; pictures of suffrage parades in Baltimore and Washington and of suffrage hikers who made the historic march —headed by "General" Rosalie Jones (now the wife of Senator Dill of the State of Washington)—from New York to Washington on the eve of the inauguration of President Wilson. Amelia Himes Walker loaned her "picket pin" for the exhibit. There are also copies of EQUAL RIGHTS in which Susan B. Anthony is featured; and a picture of Margaret Brent of Maryland, the first American suffragist. The picture of Margaret Brent, who for a time held the government of Colonial Maryland in her hands, shows her in the act of demanding a "vote and a voyce" from the Colonial assembly of Maryland.

Books by Women and About Women

By Mary Wilhelmine Williams

(Reprinted from the January number of The Journal of the American Association of University Women. Dr. Williams is Professor of History at Goucher College.)

Women at Work: a Century of Industrial Change. By Eleanor Nelson. Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., 1933. Pp. 51. 5 cents.

Angels and Amazons: a Hundred Years of American Women. By Inez Haynes Irwin. Doubleday, New York, 1933. Pp. X, 532. $2.50.

Women in the Twentieth Century: Their Political, Social, and Economic Activities (Recent Social Trends Monographs). By Sophonisba P. Breckenridge. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1933. Pp. XII, 364. $4.00.

America Through Women's Eyes. By Mary R. Beard. Macmillan, New York, 1933. Pp. X, 558. $3.50.

Although there is some overlapping of material in the above-listed works, each has its own emphasis and each is a real contribution to the history of American women.

The booklet issued by the Women's Bureau discusses "The coming of the machine," "Low wages for women," "Women workers in war time," "The opening of opportunities," "Fight for better conditions," "Labor legislation," "The negro woman worker," "The immigrant woman worker," and "The woman worker of today." The causes for the exploitation of women workers are clearly set forth, with the implication that protective legislation is its permanent remedy. The booklet is pleasingly written and attractively printed; but it has a dizzying cover design in black and white, which resembles a scrambled zebra.

Angels and Amazons, the first real history of the woman movement in the United States, is a most welcome volume. Inez Haynes Irwin wrote it for the Century of Progress Exposition, under the auspices of the National Council of Women, and based it upon data gathered by the American Association of University Women. The book is more comprehensive than the sub-title indicates; for it surveys from early colonial times to the present the handicaps, struggles, defeats, and triumphs of American women in their efforts to secure a larger and nobler life. The study, which is divided into three main parts with the alluring titles "They stir," "They move," and "They march," is written in Mrs. Irwin's interesting style with many a delightful touch of humor. It describes women's work in the trades and professions and in business, for abolition, temperance, and peace, for better educational opportunities, more just laws, and Equal Rights for all. Many readers will be surprised to find the important part played by women in early journalism and especially to learn that at least three members of the "feebler sex" were printers to the State in colonial days. And they may be shocked to find that professors in medical schools repeatedly resorted to indecency of language in lectures to keep pioneer women medical students from attending their classes. Appropriately, considerable space is given to the long struggle for suffrage, and to the subsequent activities of the League of Women Voters and of the National Woman's Party. The volume includes a good index and a long appendix giving specific information about many of the leading women's organizations of the country. One could wish that there were also a bibliography.

Professor Breckenridge's volume, *Women in the Twentieth Century,* is an extensive supplement to her chapter on "Activities of Women outside the Home," printed in *Recent Social Trends in the United States.* Like *Angels and Amazons,* it is more comprehensive in scope than the title suggests, and in many cases goes back to nineteenth century origins. The three main topics treated are "Women's use of spare time," "Women and gainful employment," and "Women and government." Although it contains numerous statistical tables and fairly bristles with figures, the book is not dull; and it is very informing. The first part gives an excellent bird's eye view of the vast role played in national life by women's organizations. The evidence of discrimination against earning women, especially married ones, is depressing; but an occasional rift appears in the clouds, such as the specific provision of Barnard College for giving a half year's leave of absence with full pay to women members of the faculty who expect to give birth to children. Perhaps the section on political activities contains the most new information. Here one may read the inspiring record of women's benevolent lobbying, through which they exerted influence on legislation long before the vote was won. The mention of the "condolence terms" served by widows of congressmen is more conducive to amusement than to pride. The survey of political activities reveals that since the first few years after the franchise was given women, the brethren have not been as willing as before to grant places of influence in political parties to women; and that, similarly, they have shown less readiness to support legislation advocated by women. The remedy for this situation seems to be for women to "study and learn about the affairs of the government and develop their own political leadership." At the end of the volume are two appendices including the "Declaration of Sentiments," with which, in 1848, the Women's Rights campaign was formally launched in this country, and the platform of the National League of Women Voters for 1932-34.

Mary R. Beard's book is a compilation from many women writers which, through the material selected and the introductory

essays of the editor presents the conception of American history held by Mrs. Beard and her husband, Charles A. Beard, and made known by earlier publications. Most of the extracts are very interesting. Among the distinguished writers drawn upon are Jane Addams, Alice Stone Blackwell, Harriot Stanton Blatch, Julia Ward Howe, Alice Hamilton, Agnes Repplier, Anna Howard Shaw, and Edith Wharton. Comparatively little space in the book is occupied with the struggle of women for the suffrage and for Equal Rights in general, and none of the pioneers is quoted in this connection. As would be expected—and as is desirable—considerable emphasis is given to problems arising from the capitalistic system, including the ever-present discriminations against women. Furthermore, one of the writers, Professor Elizabeth F. Barker of Barnard College, seems to offer a solution for the deadlock caused by the fear of many that the Equal Rights Amendment urged by the National Woman's Party will strip women of laboriously built up protective legislation. "May not the time be now ripe," she asks, "to seek relief by legislative action for all who still labor at a sublevel—men as well as women?" When men and women have equal protection the amendment may be passed to eliminate remaining discriminations and guard against recurrence. The bibliography at the end of the volume lists the works from which the compiler has drawn.

The reviewer eagerly commends these four books to the attention of the nation; for the degree of ignorance in this country regarding the American Woman Movement and related subjects is but little short of a major scandal.

On the Shoulders of Women?

(*Reprinted from the Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.*)

IS AMERICA giving women workers their fair share in the new deal? Mrs. Roosevelt recently said to the New York Junior League:

> The Government is to blame for much too little information on the "buy now" campaign. It has been tremendously unfair to women in a way because most of the re-employment relief measures have been directed toward the men. Times were never worse for women—we have concentrated so much on families and men — but women have complained much less and been pretty meek.

Mrs. Roosevelt is in a position to know. Again, the National Woman's Party, after a thorough investigation, in a letter to General Johnson, states that sixty-four of the temporary N. R. A. codes and eight of the permanent ones contain discriminations against women workers. Seven of these eight offer unequal pay for equal work and one prohibits women from night work.

Further, the question is raised, should minimum wage laws for women only, whatever may be the arguments for them in normal times, now be used to allow men to underbid women in the pursuit of jobs? For instance, several codes permit men to work for a minimum of 28 cents an hour, while the minimum wage laws of at least three States — Washington, California and North Dakota—prescribe higher rates for women. If these are the lowest decent standards of pay permitted for women, should men be allowed to accept less under the codes and so penalize women, since employers naturally seek the cheapest workers?

And while night work laws prohibiting women from being employed after 10, 6, or even 5 o'clock may normally have their advocates because of their alleged benefit to health and morals, the practical question now is: What is the effect on health and morals of no jobs at all? And is the law justified in further handicapping women's opportunities for employment under present conditions, unless it offers them at least the amount of government relief which it does to men?

It is common knowledge, too, that married women have been taken off many pay rolls. Notably school teachers. Yet in the case of school teachers, or any others, has it ever been established that most of these married women are not in genuine need of the money earned?

Mrs. Roosevelt's statement that "Times were never worse for women" may be a sympathetic exaggeration. However, is it not true enough to give cause for deep thought to everyone who is responsible for jobs, whether under the N. R. A., the Government, or in any private capacity? Are we giving women workers their fair share in the new deal? Or because they are unorganized and under terrible pressure, because they are uncomplaining and "pretty meek," are we allowing them to take what is left?

Surely no man wants to climb out of the depression on the shoulders of women. Surely, as permanent codes crystallize, organized labor cannot ignore them. More surely, the new work-relief program must include a full quota of jobs suitable for them.

"Alice in Whitehall"

A LITTLE humor often goes farther in showing the fallacy of a point of view than tons of argument. We are therefore reprinting the following delicious little sketch which appeared recently, under the above caption, in *Opportunity* (London). Obviously, it is "after Lewis Carroll," as a subhead states. The authorship of this new and cleverly written chapter in the annals of Alice is indicated only by the initials "E. S."

> "There are a lot of things here," said Alice, "that I don't quite understand."
>
> "What things?" asked the Gryphon.
>
> "Well," said Alice, "I've just been talking to Adolphus and Amelia—two of the King's clerks, you know" (the Gryphon noddel) "and I can't see any difference between them at all in the work they do."
>
> "There isn't any difference," said the Gryphon, "so of course you can't see it."
>
> "They do exactly the same work," added the Mock Turtle, "surely you can understand that?"
>
> "Yes, of course," Alice went on hastily, "but tell me, does Adolphus do his work a great deal better than Amelia?"
>
> "I don't suppose so," answered the Gryphon in some surprise, "why should he?"
>
> "Well, he seems to get a good deal more money," said Alice, "and if he does the same work and doesn't do it any better, I can't see why——"
>
> "Really, you are very dull," said the Gryphon. He turned to the Mock Turtle and added wearily, "She thinks their pay has got something to do with their work. *You'd* better explain."
>
> The Mock Turtle sighed deeply and looked at Alice. "Adolphus gets more money than Amelia because he's a man," he said slowly and sadly. "Men need more money, you know, because they have to support their families."
>
> "Adolphus hasn't got a family," said Alice. "He told me so himself. He hasn't even got a wife."
>
> "No?" said the Mock Turtle a little absently. "Well, it doesn't really matter, does it? I mean, it's all the better for him—it gives him more money to spend on himself. Most men do have families though," he added thoughtfully.
>
> "Adolphus may have a wife and family some day," interrupted the Gryphon. "He'll be glad of the money then."
>
> "Well, he isn't so very young," Alice objected, "and he's been getting more money than Amelia for years and years. Even if he gets married at once, I can't see——"

"You can't see much, can you?" said the Gryphon rudely. "You ought to get some spectacles."

"Dear me, how very uncivil the creatures are," thought Alice, but aloud she only said, "I think Amelia needs more money than Adolphus. She has a mother dependent on her."

"Has she, indeed!" exclaimed the Gryphon almost angrily. "That's quite against the rules."

"What rules?" asked Alice.

"The unwritten rules," answered the Gryphon. He looked again at the Mock Turtle, who cleared his throat and said in a patient voice, "Everyone knows that a working woman has only herself to support. She gets paid quite enough for that. If Amelia is an exception, that is unlucky for her."

"I don't think she is so very much of an exception," said Alice. "She told me that some of the women are worse off than she is. Her mother does help her at home, but some of them have mothers who are old and ill, and some have little brothers and sisters that they have to support."

"Then they're all exceptions," said the Gryphon triumphantly. "And exceptions prove the rule, you know."

"I think it's a very silly rule," said Alice, "if it has so many exceptions."

"Not at all," replied the Gryphon severely. "It's a very good rule."

"An excellent rule," added the Mock Turtle. "What better one could you have?"

"Well," said Alice, "you might try paying the women the same wages as the men, and stop bothering your heads about which of them have dependents."

But neither of the creatures seemed to hear this remark.

Feminist Notes

Woman Launched Civilizations

MARY RITTER BEARD recently contributed an article, entitled "Strugling Toward Civilization," to *The Medical and Professional Woman's Journal*, in which she said:

> Through the architectural thesis of history we start with the beginnings of civilization, and now through the findings of anthropology it appears that woman launched civilization. Woman met the first great human crisis with high creative intelligence. While the wild man at her side was still in the hunter stage, characteristic of the jungle, she brought about the first clear distinction between man and the brutes by inventing all the industrial arts, and probably discovering agriculture. When the forests began to recede, the water holes to dry out, animal food to diminish, and life to be menaced at its source, the primordial urge of the mother, mainly responsible for the care and protection of life, eventuated in the arts of spinning and weaving, manufacturing, garment-making, milling and cooking, budgeting and conscious social planning. Without the art of cooking we should be no further along than the primates or wilder creatures that graze in the meadows and gnaw bones for their sustenance, and some scholars believe that human beings once grazed in the fields. Certainly they once devoured their meat raw. But the early feminine sensitiveness to disaster and its accompanying creative opportunity not only brought about the industrial arts and even agriculture, many anthropologists believe, but was joined with the quest for beauty — not through leisure, meretriciously, but through work, functionally. The pottery, music, textiles and painting of the primitives still excite our admiration. When feminized, the wild hunter proved creative in his turn and soon began to assume creative leadership. His drawback was his seemingly inherent tendency to create mainly to destroy.

Equal Rights for Every Citizen

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, publishing in all of his newspapers a suggestion that the Republican Party should continue to function as an opposition party, offers "as a patriotic program for the Republican Party" the following, the last item of which will particularly appeal to Feminists:

"Constitutional government.

"Individual liberty.

"National independence and political isolation.

"Invincible national defense.

"Protection for American products and producers.

"Exclusion of defaulters from American markets.

"Selective immigration.

"Universal education.

"Law enforcement, rigorous and impartial.

"Simplification of government.

"Elimination of bureaucracy.

"Economy in administration.

"Reduction of taxation.

"No tax evasion.

"No tax discrimination.

"No class distinction.

"Equal rights, equal privileges, equal opportunities, equal obligations for every citizen."

Married, Wants Position Restored

THE *Bulletin* of the Business Women's Legislative Council of California informs us that suit has been filed by Sally Ora Mauler against the Glendale (Calif.) City Council for dismissing her from her position as fire alarm operator for no reason than that she was married. She seeks a writ of mandate compelling the city to restore her position to her.

Mrs. Mauler states:

"It is a matter of principle with me and in doing this I am really acting for all the women dismissed as I was. I believe that any woman has a right to work, if she wants to, just as any man has. It is an unfair and dangerous precedent to restrict a woman's work because she happens to be married."

Attorney Marcus will fight the case principally on the question of its constitutionality, and also because it is alleged the Glendale civil service rules have been violated. Mrs. Mauler's husband is assistant manager of a Los Angeles hotel.

Women Versus Degenerates

THE *Philadelphia Record* recently printed a letter signed "Merely a Woman," which discusses woman's right to economic independence from a new angle. The letter reads:

> Some of *The Record's* correspondents would have women reduced to the position of serfs, to be allowed to raise their heads only at a male's beck and call. It was such men as these who aroused womanhood to its determined effort to see the light of economic freedom and self-sufficiency.
>
> Who decreed that woman is an inferior entity to be commanded around at will? Man. Who clothed man with this pseudo theory that women must be subservient to his whims and dictates; who is ever ready to legislate her into the category of children and even lesser mentality? Man again.
>
> And now these same overlords, who by sex superiority alone are endowed with the faculty to run this great country, look to the women to be the sacrificial goats of their avarice and mismanagement and step forward to correct all present day evils by giving up their meager crumbs of existence.
>
> The lowest degenerate is not to have liberty of action questioned if blessed by masculine gender, but the opposite sex is to be relegated to the kitchen, regardless of talent or disinclination to be flattered by a man's proposal of marriage.
>
> Woman's right to gainful employment is questioned. But is her right to pay equal prices for foodstuffs, rent or taxes ever questioned? Well, that's another story!

Has Mind of Her Own

FRANCES PERKINS, Secretary of Labor, according to Washington "Merry-Go-Round," is "in step with the President, although she has the nerve to stand up and fight him when she thinks she is right. Compared with her Hoover-Coolidge predecessors in the Labor Department, Miss Perkins is a light shining in the darkness, but she is not the great executive she was cracked up to be. She is paying a consistently important part in the New Deal, and playing it well."

Chile Leads the Way

PRESIDENT ALESSANDRI of Chile and other leaders of that Republic are supporting legislation that asks for "the abolition of all restrictions imposed on woman by reason of her sex in order to place her on terms of equality with men."

Woman Sets Pace for Progress

"IT IS in the days of depression," asserts the *Legislative Counsellor* of Seattle, Washington, "that movements creep in to diminish women's liberties in the desperate struggle for daily sustenance. It is woman, in every land, who sets the pace for progress. It is woman who must not yield any liberties that adhere to American citizenship, for the sake of the happiness of generations yet unborn. Arise! ye women who are at ease and perform the duties to which you are solemnly called!"

Women Needed to Stem Chaos

GELINE MacDONALD BOWMAN, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, writes editorially as follows: "Into the changing order—social, political and economic—we must integrate the contribution of women as differentiated from that of men, a contribution valuable because of this very differentiation, and based upon the principle of a co-operative civilization instead of the discredited, highly competitive system . . . largely responsible for world chaos today. This is the duty of business and professional women, as it is of no other group."

Turning the Other Cheek

WE hear that in Los Angeles an unmarried woman recently was loud in her criticism of married women who work. Finally, she landed a job herself—in a firm owned and operated by three married women.

Mrs. Roosevelt Defends Working Wives

HAS the married woman a right to work? Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt answers "Yes."

She goes on to say in the *Woman's Home Companion:*

"We have never questioned the right of the rich boy to go out and hold a job. Yet he may have failed to see the connection between bread and work, while the great majority of married women who work are constantly conscious of it.

"But the necessity of earning money is not the only reason why married women or unmarried women work. Often it may spoil a person's usefulness and his happiness if he is prevented from expressing himself in work which he enjoys.

"During the present emergency it may be necessary to ask all families willingly to deny themselves certain pleasures and comforts and, if a woman is working in order to have these luxuries, she may be asked to consider the necessity of sacrificing her work for a time. But I think it should be clearly a temporary thing and the principle should never be accepted. The right to work seems to me as vital a part of our freedom as any right which we may have.

"Nor do we always know what are the requirements of a family—there may be old people to support, there may be children in need of special advantages or special care. We have grown through the years to a high standard of living, and being Americans we are willing to work in order to preserve this standard of living. I certainly do not believe that we can make any arbitrary rule. I think we must leave it up to the conscience of the people involved and let them decide whether they are of more value to the community when they are working or when they allow someone else to take their jobs."

Pertinent Points on the New Deal for Women

IN question and answer form, the *Bulletin* of the Business Women's Legislative Council of California gives the main facts concerning the New Dispensation granted to their women at Montevideo by twenty-one American Republics.

Those wishing to refresh their memories on the newest of *Magna Chartas* and how it came into being should find this little catechism very helpful. It reads:

What was the most notable happening in the Western Hemisphere during December?

The representatives of the 21 republics of North and South America gathered together in Montevideo signed the Equal Nationality Treaty stating that upon the ratification of same by the contracting States, "there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practice relating to nationality."

Who represented the United States at this Conference?

Secretary of State Hull headed the delegation that was commissioned by the Government to vote on all matters presented.

Who represented the women of the Americas unofficially?

Outstanding women from the various countries (18) comprising the Inter American Commission of Women headed by Doris Stevens, of New York City, as Chairman. They had no vote but were there to present their cause and persuade the delegates to vote for equality.

What two organizations of women in the United States differed in their views on this question?

A *United Press* dispatch describes them thus: "The National Woman's Party which has fought for complete equality between men and women and has opposed all special legislation for women; and the League of Women Voters which, while favoring equal nationality rights in principle, felt that the Pan American Treaty was too vague."

What countries were active in their support of the Equal Nationality Treaty?

The head of the Mexican delegation, Senor Puig, introduced the Treaty to the Conference and the 16 following republics gave support: Ecuador, Peru, Dominican Republic, Mexico, El Salvador, Chile, Cuba, Haiti, Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay, Argentina, Colombia, Brazil, Costa Rica and Venezuela.

Why was the name of the United States lacking from this list?

The delegation from the United States refrained from giving any support to this Treaty *presumably* because of very influential members of the League of Women Voters.

What happened?

Influential men and women, and organizations of women, sent wires galore to President Roosevelt and cables galore to Secretary Hull in Montevideo asking and beseeching that the United States delegation take the same progressive stand so many of the Latin American countries had taken—and sign the Treaty "acknowledging their belief in the American woman as the equal of the American man."

What was the result?

On December 16, 1933, *all* of the 21 countries represented at the Conference voted to submit to its members the Equal Nationality Treaty and to recommend that equal civil and political rights be granted to women in the various countries as soon as possible.

What does the signing of this Treaty mean?

A treaty is an agreement between two or more nations. The signing of this Treaty signifies the desires of the delegates to carry out its provisions but it does not become binding on the nations involved until ratified by the proper legislative action in each country. In the United States, the Senate must ratify it.

What world-wide significance has this event?

It is a direct challenge by the progressive men of the Pan American countries to the men of Italy and Germany who, under their leaders, are progressing "backwards" by seeking to place women *again* in a state of subjection. To other countries it is a shining goal to be reached by each of them in due time.

Haven't women in the United States Equal Rights in nationality already?

No, there are still grave inequalities. A mother may not transmit her nationality to her child. The child

derives citizenship only from the father. There are other less serious inequalities.

What part did our Legislative Council have in this victory?

Our president, Alberta Gude Lynch, cabled as follows to Secretary Hull, Parque Hotel, Montevideo: "Strongly urge United States support Nationality Convention and continuance of Inter American Commission of women." She wired President Roosevelt: "Strongly urge your support of Nationality Convention and continuation of Inter American Commission of women at Pan American Conference. Under troubled world conditions it is vitally necessary for our country to maintain its high ideal by establishing equality, and not lower its standard by lowering the position of women in the Western Hemisphere." Other members of the Council also sent telegrams. Thanks and appreciation for our support were received from Alice Paul and Jane Norman Smith, prominent members of the National Woman's Party.

This is the first step taken internationally to recognize women as equals. Prejudices held toward women since the dawn of civilization have been broken down! It is the first recognition of a New Deal for women that will echo and re-echo around the world!

Press Comment

Anne Lindbergh Wins Signal Honor

The Baltimore Sun, January 31, 1934.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 30 — In recognition of her accomplishments as radio operator, aerial navigator and copilot, Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh has been awarded the Hubbard gold medal by the National Geographic Society, Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the society, announced today.

Mrs. Lindbergh is the first woman to receive the Hubbard medal. It has been conferred on nine men, including Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, for outstanding geographical achievements. Others to receive it include Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary and Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N. (retired), for attainment of the North Pole; Capt. Robert A. Bartlett and Vilhjalmur Stefansson for Arctic exploration, and Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews for his explorations and discoveries in Central Asia.

In 1932 the society presented a special gold medal to Amelia Earhart for her solo transatlantic flight.

Although several women have flown the North Atlantic, the society pointed out today in announcing the award to Mrs. Lindbergh, she is the only woman to cross the South Atlantic by plane. She also is the only woman to have crossed from America to Japan by air.

The honor was conferred upon Mrs. Lindbergh, Dr. Grosvenor said, for her "tireless and skillful work during the circumnavigation of the Atlantic by Colonel Lindbergh last summer, and for similar activities during their flight in 1931 from Washington to Tokyo."

Presentation of the medal will be made in Washington at a date yet to be fixed.

The achievements of Mrs. Lindbergh on the survey trip with her husband, the society said, were unique in several respects. She traveled more than 29,000 miles in 198 flying hours, not as a passenger, the society emphasized, but as copilot.

"She had the sole responsibility throughout the trip for radio communications," the announcement continued, "and was commended by veteran wireless operators on both sides of the ocean who received her messages as a worthy member of their fraternity, whose signals always came in fast and clear.

"Between radio messages Mrs. Lindbergh found time to share the navigational duties of her husband, and again received plaudits for her skill and accuracy. A competent pilot, she also handled the controls of the high-powered plane at times, to relieve Colonel Lindbergh.

"Mrs. Lindbergh had first shown her ability as a radio operator in 1931 when her signals crackled out of the wilderness of Northern Canada, the Arctic regions of Alaska, and the wind-swept Kurile Islands to reassure the world that all was well on their unprecedented adventure. Since then she has given further study to wireless operation, and is now ranked as an expert."

Alice Paul and Doris Stevens

By William Kimberly Palmer, Chicopee, Mass.

Noble women all undaunted,
They desire all lands to aid;
And their courage we have vaunted
Since their fame will never fade.
Prison bars did not affright them,
Obloquy and scorn they face;
So the centuries shall knight them
Women wise, and true of grace.
They will battle for the downcast,
They will yet great freedom gain
For the women in this world vast,
Who shall soon their Goal attain.
And all human rights they crave
That our Great Creator gave.

"Mother of the Nineteenth Amendment"

Mildred Kahler Geare in The Baltimore American, February 4, 1934.

TO the list of great Americans, such as Washington and Lincoln, whose birthdays are national holidays, add the name of a woman, Susan B. Anthony. Mother of the Nineteenth Amendment, the only one attached to the Constitution which is the handiwork of a woman, Susan B. Anthony has been selected from among the great women of history whose birthday is to be celebrated by clubwomen in the United States on Thursday, February 15.

This is the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of her birth.

More than 1,000 representatives of feminine organizations in all parts of the State will gather at the Alcazar at 7 P. M. to celebrate her birthday. This will be the second celebration to be held in Baltimore. Miss Sophie K. Nordenholz is the general chairman of the dinner.

News from the Field

Miss Perlman to Discuss Minimum Wage Muddle

VEE TERRYS PERLMAN of New York, author and publicist, will address a big Philadelphia rally of the Woman's Party, Tuesday night, at the Y. M. C. A. Building, 1421 Arch street, that city. Her subject will be "The Minimum Wage Muddle" on which she recently published a scholarly brochure.

Other topics to be discussed at the Philadelphia rally will be: "Present-Day Trends," "The Montevideo Treaty on Equal Nationality" and a "Report on the Harrisburg Conference."

The rally is being arranged by the Philadephia Branch of the Woman's Party, of which Sara B. Cummings is Chairman.

Montana Branch Holds Victory Dinner

THE victory at Montevideo was celebrated by the Montana Branch of the Woman's Party, Tuesday, January 23, with a dinner at the Broadway Arms in Missoula.

A feature of the meeting was the reading of the article, "Conflict and Victory," by Dr. James Brown Scott, president of the American Society of International Law, which was recently published in EQUAL RIGHTS.

A discussion of the article and Treaty followed. The necessity of having the Treaty ratified at once by the Senate was emphasized, and members pledged themselves to write the Montana Senators and urge their support of the measure.

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